

of the implant; and

an abutment to which the prosthesis is formed;

wherein said plurality of templates are provided in a range of angles from 5° to 45°, whereby in use one of said templates is selected for use in determining which abutment to use, the selection of said one template being made on the basis of a correct orientation of an alignment element thereof relative to the existing teeth of the patient.

11. (New) Apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the locator lug comprises a frusto-cone having a portion of smaller diameter towards a free end of the lug.

12. (New) Apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the locator lug further comprises an extension piece extending generally axially along an axis of the frusto-cone.

13. (New) Apparatus according to claim 12, further comprising a plurality of driving flats disposed about a mouth of the ^{NA}template bore and adapted for inter-connection with corresponding elements on the implant.

14. (New) Apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the frusto-cone is additionally provided with a plurality of driving flats.

15. (New) Apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the template comprises a shaft remote from the locator lug, said shaft being adapted to mimic the angle of existing teeth when

rotated.

16. (New) A method for alignment of a dental prosthesis, said method comprising:

inserting an implant in the jaw bone of a patient, the implant having a generally axial bore;

providing a plurality of angled templates for use with said implant, each of said templates having a circular cross-section locator lug for inter-engagement with the axial bore of the implant and wherein said plurality of templates are provided in a range of angles from 5° to 45°; and

selecting one of said templates for use in determining which abutment to use, the selection of the template being made on the basis of a correct orientation of an alignment element thereof relative to the existing teeth of the patient.